

經濟安全與世界和平 Economic Security and World Peace

By ALVIN H. HANSEN

漢森著

Externally France still faced the German giant in the heart of Europe. The war had not changed this fundamental fact. This France fully recognized. The Maginot line on the west and the ring of buffer states on the east were the external symbols of her fear. But they were no answer to the stark fact that the peace of the world had been erected on too narrow a foundation.

表面看起來，法國仍然對着歐洲心臟部分的強敵德國。戰爭沒有解決了這根本的事實。法國充分認識到了這一點。在法國西部的馬其諾防線和在東部建立了一幕幕後方國家是法國授權的表現。但是他們對世界和平建立在這樣窄小基礎上嚴肅的現實沒有給一個答覆。

Russia on the other side of the great European giant was an unknown quantity. As such, she could not and did not become a pillar to support the structure of world peace.

處在歐洲強敵另一方面的蘇聯是令人莫明其妙的。她不能也不會成為世界和平和組織的支柱。

England attempted her traditional role of acting as a balance wheel in the constellations of European political forces. But she was bewildered, confused, and unable to act. As the interwar period wore on, her policies ended in futility and frustration.

英國依然採取其平衡歐洲政治力量的傳統政策。但是她迷惘了，不知所措。她在兩次大戰期間，她的一切政策隨着時間的進度結果是被粉碎了。

We in the United States naively believed that Europe could stew in its own juice without danger to our own security. The Atlantic Ocean, it was still believed, was ample protection for the great American continent. We reverted to our age-long isolationism.

在美國我們自命的相信歐洲應自作自受，不會危及我們的安全。仍然認為大西洋足夠保護美洲大陸。

World security in the interwar period failed no less because the great industrial nations did not understand and were wholly unprepared to face the economic problems of the postwar world. Everywhere there was an effort to revert to prewar policies and to restore the prewar economy. This effort failed. Price fluctuations in all countries, inflation in Germany and France, a persistent core of unemployment in England, increasing disequilibrium in the primary producing countries, boom and depression in the United States—these were the manifestations of economic unbalance all over the world.

舉世主要的工業國家不了解甚至忘卻戰後世界經濟問題的複雜性，所以在這兩次大戰中間世界經濟失敗。到處在努力恢復戰前的政策和經濟。這種努力失敗了。各國物價的波動，德國和法國的通脹膨脹，美國帶有轉性的失業問題，落後國家的生產繼續增加並不平衡，在美國經濟繁榮與低落的交替，這一切是整個世界經濟不均衡的表現。

All hopes for the restoration of the prewar economy were dashed in the great depression. International economic cooperation was completely cast aside. Each nation struggled by whatever means it could grasp to stay above water. Economic warfare became the rule. Tariff increases, import quotas, exchange control, competitive exchange depreciation, bilateralism, and multiple currencies destroyed multilateral trade and the international price system.

這種重大的新的現實是在一方面靠蘇聯的興起，在另一方面美國法西斯的統治和軍事力量。在地理上，兩強都占有廣大的大陸，擁有無窮的資源，並且無利害的衝突。

**最新式戰艦中
火箭砲將為主要武器
16吋口徑砲地位可能被奪
Rockets May Take 16" Guns
Place In Future Battleships**

**意大利要求修改
對意和約
Italy Asks for Stronger
Army**

**印度與巴基斯坦
商談恢復和平
Hindu-Pakistani Talk Agrees
To Restore Peace**

**2 GOVERNMENTS TO
GIVE PRIORITY TO
REFUGEE CONVOY**

London, September 21 (AP)—Major-General Giulio Ernesto Cappa called today for a revision of the peace treaty to increase Italian military strength as Allied withdrawal from the frontier left his men facing the Yugoslavs alone.

Could we have stopped the great depression dead in its tracks and gone on to high levels of income and employment and rising standards of living throughout the world, we might eventually have rebuilt the structure of world peace on firmer foundations. But the great depression fanned the flames of a new world conflagration. Fascism fed on mass unemployment. The absorption of these unemployed into war industries and into the army and navy solved for Germany the problem of unemployment and the problem of revitalized military power.

Distracted by the problems of the depression, the growing menace of Germany was not faced by western Europe and the United States. Russia alone, insulated by her economic system from the ravages of the worldwide cumulative deflation, had the strength and the insight to face the new menace and to prepare for resistance.

如果我們能够立即阻止嚴重的經濟恐慌，使全世界各國增加其人民的收入，使人民找到職業，提高生活程度，我們就能把世界和建立在較為堅固的基礎上。但最大的經濟恐慌都揭起了新世界紛爭的火炮。

Rockets for Warships

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Jane's said it had only scanty information on the Russian navy. "It is difficult to credit the report that the 35,000 ton battleship laid down at Leningrad in 1939 has reached the launching stage since it seems improbable that sufficient material for her construction can have been made available," Jane's said.

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(To Be Continued)

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聯合大會 對美國提議予以新支持 New Support To U.S. Bills Given In UN Assembly

四外長代表
會議將於倫敦集會
討論意大利未來政治問題
Big 4 Deputies To
Study Italy Empire

莫洛托夫重返莫斯科
觀察家密切注意聯大發展
Molotov Back In Moscow
Following Talk With Stalin

東京美兵強姦少女
已由第八軍司令部拘捕
U. S. Soldier Held
On Raping Charge.

BY EDDY GILMORE
London, September 21 (Reuter)—Britain is expected to issue early this week invitations for a conference of the big four Foreign Ministers' special deputies to discuss the future of the Italian empire to be held in London next month, it was reliably learned yesterday.

美聯社莫斯科九月廿一日電：據昨日消息稱印度與巴基斯坦即將共同在兩國間競爭之地帶恢復和平。

聯合國新開辦佛拉辛華九月廿一日電：昨晚之消息稱印度與巴基斯坦即將共同在兩國間競爭之地帶恢復和平。

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英國的三角會商 雇主，工人與政府共同討論經濟問題 Employers, Workers And Government In Consultation

(英國新聞處稿)
By Robert Mackay

(續)

羅伯特·馬凱著 (H) 訳

英國參加了成千萬成員的工業軍
Thousands Of Mining
Recruits

At 3,971,700 tons, Britain's output of coal in the third week of April marked a welcome recovery from production in the first fortnight of the month when output was affected by the Easter holidays.

英國的煤產量在四月的第一個星期是三百九十七萬一千七百噸，這標誌着比本月底前兩週因受春節假期影響的產量，有著可喜的恢復狀態。

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of the coal situation is that good progress is being maintained in the recruitment of new workers, and official figures issued on April 23 throw light on the remarkable increase of 8,200 in manpower during a 5-week period. This is an average of 1,640 a week, and is nearly twice the average increase in February. "Wastage" of numbers has, of course, to be deducted from recruitment, so that the full recruitment figure is higher than the net increase in manpower. In the 5-week period under consideration (March and part of April) recruitment was 12,650, and the weekly average was over 2,500, whereas in February it was just under 2,000. In March 1946 it was only about 1,650.

英國煤生產量最令人興奮的也許是新的工人應召，能夠保持良好的進步，而在官方在四月二十三日發表的數字，對於在五個禮拜期間內人力的增加，有八千二百名頗為可觀的成績，也按下了亮光，這個增加的數字，平均一星期是一千六百四十人，差不多是二月平均數的兩倍；總數還自然應該從總數中減去，因此整個應徵的數字便比實際的人力增加要高，考慮中的五個星期間（三月和四月的部份日子），總數是一萬二千六百八十八人，每禮拜平均是一千五百人，而在二月的時候平均還在一千以下，在一九四六年三月才僅一千六百五十名。

The most striking feature was the return of 5,180 ex-miners from other industries in March; this is 2,200 more than in February. The figures indicate that reluctance to return to the industry has been overcome, partly because of the appeals that have been made and partly because the industry is now so much more attractive than it was. Probably the influence has been a combination of the two reasons.

最動人的就是五千一百八十八名先前曾作過礦工的人，又在三月裡從別的工業回到礦業來的這件事。這

數字顯示，已經被撇棄了，這是由於政府的名譽與呼籲，一半是由於採礦工業，現在比過去更吸引人，也許可以說是這兩個原因的結合。

三月的進出口

Exports And Imports

In March

The figures for Britain's export trade in March are better than had been anticipated; but it was inevitable that the effect of the February industrial stoppages as a result of the "fuel and weather" crisis should become apparent in the latter half of March. Measured in terms of 1938 prices, the volume of exports in March is estimated at 99 per cent. of the 1938 volume, and compares with 93 per cent.

in February—a shorter month

and 112 per cent. in January.

A striking feature of the March exports was the value of machinery shipped abroad—\$13,990,000, which is a record figure.

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預期的好，但是二月間，由於

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三月半月份的生產，三月出口總量估計三十八

一九三八年總量的百分之九十九，

二月（一個較短的月份）的百分

之九十二，一月的百分之百一十

三月出口的一件驚人之事，是

外運鐵路的價值達一千三百九十九萬磅，這

是一個紀錄的數字。

For the January-March quarter, 1947, a provisional official estimate is that exports were equivalent to 101 per cent. of the average 1938 volume. This is an average of 1,640 a week, and is nearly twice the average increase in February. "Wastage" of numbers has, of course, to be deducted from recruitment, so that the full recruitment figure is higher than the net increase in manpower. In the 5-week period under consideration (March and part of April) recruitment was 12,650, and the weekly average was over 2,500, whereas in February it was just under 2,000. In March 1946 it was only about 1,650.

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Employers, Workers And Government
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(續)

羅伯特·馬凱著 (H) 訳

英國絕不放棄敵造飛機製造

的研究工作

Air Policy And Research

Speaking in the House of Commons on April 23, Mr. Wilton, Britain's Minister of Supply, said he estimated that some \$7,000,000 of all-British aircraft would be exported this year, of which 30 per cent. would go to "hard" currency countries. This amount, he added, was more than the combined total for civil and military export pre-war. Mr. Wilton did not want to say that whatever the future held in store, the British Government had no intention of cutting down on research and development, and he expressed his belief that when Britain's most modern aircraft came into service—as they would, between 1949 and 1951—it would be found that British aircraft and engines were ahead of any others in the world.

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